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Library of Congress 1983 Budget Set

On September 22, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported to the Senate S. 2939, a bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1983 at the same level as the House Committee on Appropriations recommended (see the LC *Information Bulletin* for September 24, p. 299).

On September 30, Conference Report H.J.Res. 599 was agreed to, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983, including funds for the operation of the Library of Congress for 1983 as reported in S. 2939. The President signed the bill on October 2. It is now Public Law 97–276.

Concert, Lecture Continue LC's Observance of Scandinavia Today

A concert by the Fresk Quartet of Stockholm, Sweden, on Friday evening, November 5, and a lecture by Swedish author Astrid Lindgren on Monday evening, November 15, will continue the Library's observance of Scandinavia Today, an American celebration of contemporary Scandinavian culture.

For the second of three concerts honoring Scandinavia Today, the Fresk Quartet will play Haydn's Quartet in G major, Op. 64, No. 4; the Quartet No. 5 in C major, Op. 29, written in 1910 by Swedish composer Wilhelm Stenhammar; and Bartók's Quartet No. 4. The works of Stenhammar, a prominent composer, pianist, and conductor, frequently reflect the Germanic romanticism of the late 19th century, but late compositions such as the fifth string quartet also display a vital interest in his native folklore.

The members of the Fresk Quartet—Lars Fresk and Hans-Erick Westberg, violins; Lars Gunnar Bodin, viola; and Per-Goran Skytt, cello—met in the early 1960s as students at the College of Music in Stockholm. They formed the quartet in 1965 and began two years

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later to make appearances throughout Sweden under the auspices of the *Rikskonserter,* the Swedish Institute for National Concerts. The quartet also participated in special residency programs designed to aid and encourage young musicians in Swedish schools. During the past decade, the group has toured extensively in Europe, performing at such festivals as the Lucerne International Festival in Switzerland, and has made three highly successful tours of the United States. Recent seasons have included tours in Canada, Australia, and the Soviet Union.

The concert by the Fresk Quartet on November 5 will begin promptly at 8 p.m. in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets for the concert will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, November 1. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

Astrid Lindgren, the creator of Pippi Longstocking, one of the most beloved characters in children's literature, will present the annual National Children's Book Week lecture at the Library on November 15 at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. The talk is being sponsored jointly by the Library's Center for the Book and Children's Literature Center. No tickets are required and the public is invited to attend. A bibliography of Astrid Lindgren's writings, prepared by the District of Columbia Library Association, will be available at the lecture.

The next morning, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in the Library's Whittall Pavilion, four Scandinavian authorities on children's literature will discuss the writing, publishing, translating, and marketing of children's books. Participants in the symposium, which will be moderated by Margaret K. McElderry (Margaret K. McElderry Books, Atheneum Publishers), are Knud-Eigel Hauberg-Tychsen of Denmark, president of the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY); Norwegian publisher Brikt Jensen; Kristin Indriadottir, chief librarian at the Teacher's College in Iceland; and, from Finland, Riita Kuivasonaki of the University of Jyvaskylo. The public is invited to attend, and no tickets are required.

Scandinavia Today is sponsored and administered by The American-Scandinavian Foundation and is made possible by support from Volvo, Atlantic Richfield Co., the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts. It is organized with the cooperation of the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden through the Secretariat for Nordic Cultural Cooperation and with the aid of a grant from the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Poets Alfred Corn, Carl Dennis Will Read on Monday, November 8

Alfred Corn and Carl Dennis will read from their poetry on Monday, November 8, at 8 p.m. in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets are required for the reading, which is sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. Following the program, the audience may join the poets at a reception.

A native of Bainbridge, Ga., Mr. Corn attended Emory University and Columbia University, where he studied French literature. In 1967, he went to Paris as a Fulbright Fellow. He has received the YMHA-*Nation* "Discovery" award, the George Dillon and Blumenthal prizes from *Poetry* magazine, an Ingram Merrill Foundation grant, and a National Endowment for the Arts award. Mr. Corn's critical articles have appeared in the *Washington Post Book World,* the *Hudson Review, Nation,* and the *New York Times Sunday Book Review.* He has taught at Columbia University, Connecticut College, and Yale University. He is the author of three books of poetry: *All Roads at Once* (1976), *A Call in the Midst of the Crowd* (1978), and *The Various Light* (1980). At present, he is living in Vermont.

Mr. Dennis was born in St. Louis, Mo., attended colleges in the Midwest, received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Southern California in 1966, and has been teaching English and American literature since then at the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he is also a member of the creative writing program for the M.A. degree in English. His

collections of poems include *A House of My Own* (1974), *Climbing Down* (1978), and *Signs and Wonders* (1979). His work has appeared in a variety of journals, most recently in *New Republic*, the *Georgia Review*, *Poetry*, the *American Poetry Review*, and the *Kenyon Review*.

Library Publishes Guide to Old Radio Broadcasts

Adolf Hitler, Mae West, Paul Robeson, and Lord Haw Haw rub elbows in a new publication from the Library of Congress. Each of these disparate personalities is listed in *Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress, 1924–1941*, compiled by James R. Smart of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division.

The publication lists 5,100 live radio broadcasts in chronological order, beginning with a "National Defense Day" program with John J. Pershing on September 12, 1924, and ending with "News and Commentary" with Raymond Swing on December 31, 1941. Each entry includes the date of the broadcast, the popular title of the program, performer, program length, and call letters of the station from which the program was recorded. An index provides broadcast dates according to the title of the program or performer (including a full column of dates for the comedy program "Easy Aces").

The list is significant in a number of respects. Recordings from this period are comparatively rare. The equipment needed to produce them was expensive and cumbersome, using 16-inch aluminum discs. Each side could hold only a 15-minute broadcast. When the networks recorded their transmissions at all, frequently it was only random samples.

Yet is is precisely this scattershot method that makes *Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress* provocative. The juxtapositions can be startling: April 29, 1937, lists a speech by Adolf Hitler on German radio along with "Amateur Hour with Major Edward Bowes" on WABC. May 6, 1937, lists both an "Address to the New York Rotary Club luncheon by Georges Bonnet" and an account of the Hindenburg Disaster during which the announcer breaks into sobs. On December 7, 1941, Robert W. Barnett needed a topic for his political discussion show on Station WJZ. "Japan's Hour of Decision" was the providential choice.

Researchers may pursue these and the other ironies documented in *Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress, 1924–1941* by making an appointment with the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. With few exceptions, the Library of Congress is not in a position to allow copies to be made without the written authorization of those holding proprietary rights to the broadcast.

Radio Broadcasts in the Library of Congress, 1924–1941 is available for $10 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030–000–00124–9). It may also be purchased in person at the Sales Shop on the ground floor of the Jefferson Building.

Sprinkler Installation Begun

On August 9, the Architect of the Capitol began the installation of a new fire extinguishing system in the bookstacks of the Jefferson and Adams buildings. This is a major, first step in the implementation of the Library's fire defense plan for these buildings. The fire defense plan is a result of exhaustive, in-depth studies by the staff of the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) while working with a nationally recognized fire safety consultant.

Traditionally, protection of the Library's staff and collections from the hazards of fire has been of deep concern and actively pursued by the Library of Congress. Many noteworthy fire protection achievements occurred during fiscal years 1966 through 1968. Briefly, they included the installation of ionized fire detectors and alarm systems, fire doors with fused door closers, fire system stand pipes

Thomas Costello, the AOC foreman on the project to install a new fire extinguishing system in the Jefferson and Adams Buildings, prefabricates sections of the system in the project workshop, where the welding process poses no threat to the collections.

Working from the deck above, Mr. Costello inserts a length of copper pipe through the floor above the range of books which this section of the system will eventually protect.

From below, Douglas B. Knowles, AOC supervising engineer at the Library, inspects a section of the system that has been put in place from the deck above.

and stream nozzle firehoses, dry chemical extinguishers, fire-rated doors, fire resistant stairwell enclosures, and other important enhancements. This fire retardation program was substantially completed in 1968.

Despite these accomplishments in fire safety, the Library recognized the need for a comprehensive review of the fire safety features of the buildings and the integrity of its fire defense capabilities. After soliciting proposals from some prominent fire safety consultants, the Firepro Co., Inc., was selected in August 1975 to conduct an extensive fire protection audit, develop fire safety objectives, submit recommendations, and provide a report containing recommendations for a cohesive fire defense plan.

In February 1976, in collaboration with Firepro, Inc., the Library completed its development of fire safety objectives for the Adams and Jefferson Buildings. The final Firepro, Inc., report was submitted to the Library of Congress in March 1977, summarizing the need for fire protection improvements based on the Library's fire safety objectives. Fire defense recommendations proposed by Firepro, Inc., were reviewed by a committee composed of Library of Congress and Architect of the Capitol officials who have special responsibility for the safety of the buildings, occupants, and collections.

The fire defense program adopted by the Library of Congress includes 11 improved fire safety elements. They are compartmentation, structural protection, alarm and communication systems, means of egress, smoke control, manual extinguishment, special hazard extinguishing equipment, automatic sprinklers, water supply, ignition control, and fuel control. The final Firepro, Inc., report was accepted in August 1978 and forwarded to the Architect of the Capitol for review and analysis.

Subsequent decisions by appropriations committees allowed the fire defense program to be accomplished under the general umbrella of the renovation project for Adams and Jefferson Buildings. Priority was given to the installation of the sprinkler system in the bookstacks. Funds were made available in fiscal year 1980 for the Architect of the Capitol to begin the preparation of the complex final design for the fire sprinkler system. Almost a year was involved in completing this task.

The plan calls for a wet pipe system using copper

pipe and a new type of fire sprinkler head which will turn itself on and off by sensing the heat level in the protected space. This action is controlled by a bimetallic, thermally activated disc. In addition, the sprinkler head is closed by a metal plug which will melt only when the temperature elevates to a prescribed level. Water will not flow from the sprinkler head until the metal plug operates. This precludes the possibility of accidental leakage.

In order to assure the most expeditious response, each deck will be electronically monitored pinpointing the location of the alarm. This will be facilitated by the Automated Fire Detection and Security System in the LJ Alarm Center.

The Library's embarkation on this very important project of installing a sprinkler system is of inestimable value for the safety of the staff and the protection of the collections and the buildings. The project is beginning on deck 41 of the Jefferson Building, and the Architect of the Capitol's schedule is being developed sequentially in order to enable work to proceed simultaneously in both buildings on selected decks and to minimize any disruption.

The work is being done during the day from about 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. This means that certain decks or portions of decks will have to be closed during those times in both buildings to both staff and public researchers alike. Only Collections Management Division personnel will have access to the closed bookstacks to continue servicing the collections—to retrieve and search for materials for the public and for those scholars and staff who under normal circumstances would have access to the bookstacks.

Signs will be posted, and Special Police and Collections Management personnel will be assigned to monitor the off-limits decks or portions of decks to insure security for people and collections during the duration of the project, which it is estimated will be completed within 18 months.

The Architect of the Capitol is making every effort to insure a smooth, safe, and expeditious progression of the work with minimal inconvenience to the public and staff. Therefore, the public and staff are being asked to be patient and to support this most important project by staying away from the off-limits areas as they are progressively scheduled and marked by signs during the duration of the project.

Planning Office Survey Offers Profile of LC's Online Users

The Library's Planning Office has recently completed a survey of Library of Congress patrons who use, or do not use, the Library's online catalog system. The survey was part of a national survey of online catalogs which was sponsored, coordinated, and funded by the Council on Librrary Resources, Inc. About 30 libraries and 20 online systems participated.

The user survey is part of a multifold investigation of online systems. As one part of this investigation, OCLC, Inc., has collected detailed specifications on 11 of the systems and has published a conspectus of its findings.[1] OCLC and RLIN have also conducted focused group interviews with users and nonusers of a sampling of systems (including that of the Library of Congress), and the analysis of these conversations is now under way. The discussions allowed patrons and staff to express their ideas, experiences, and suggestions about the online systems.

Finally, a sampling of libraries (once again including the Library of Congress) has sent to OCLC or the University of California three month's worth of transaction tapes. These computer tapes record, with anonymity of users secured, the commands input by users and responses of the system at selected terminals in participating libraries. Researchers analyzing the tapes identify patterns in search techniques employed by system users and elements in the system that cause success, or alternatively cause confusion, frustration, and failure.

The survey of system users and nonusers conducted at the Library of Congress employed a several page questionnaire, the product of extensive development and negotiation among the survey participants. The Planning Office conducted the survey at the Library during a seven-week period last spring. The completed questionnaires went to the Division of Library Automation at the University of California where the responses have been tabulated. Additionally, the Library of Congress has received from California a complete set of the data (Library of Congress data as well as the data from all other participants), which the Library is now putting through computerized statistical manipulations to assist in a thorough analysis of the findings.

The preliminary findings have provided answers to several questions.

Who are users?

(1) Most are highly educated 20–34 year olds, slightly more of them males than females.

(2) Many are first time and infrequent visitors, as are nonusers.

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[1] Hildreth, Charles R. *Online Public Access Catalogs: The User Interface*. Columbus, Oh., OCLC, 1982. 263 p. Z699.22.H54 1982

How do they use the system and what do they think of it?

(1) Patrons learn the system from printed matter and staff, and patrons report about equal success and satisfaction using the system regardless of how they learned it.

(2) The system is popular and reasonably effective.

(3) Subject searching is the most common search, especially at the Library of Congress; it is also the most difficult kind of searching.

(4) Patrons want links added to the system to facilitate subject searching and enrichment of the records with additional subject terms; more terminals, and in more different places; and dissertations, periodical "titles," older books, newspapers, and location information added to the file.

(5) People have difficulty increasing and/or reducing results, scanning long displays, remembering commands, understanding messages and instructions, and knowing what records are in the file.

(6) People object to the slow response time (at least as of the period of the survey) and to limited writing space at the terminal station.

Who are nonusers and what do they think?

(1) Nonusers are a bit older and have fewer years of education than users.

(2) Nonusers plead ignorance of the existence or location of the system; repeat nonusers (those who have visited the Library more than once) say they have not taken training or had time to learn.

(3) Nonusers say they are favorably disposed to the system, or at least open minded, and that they expect it will be easy to learn.

The Planning Office will be refining these preliminary results using the further data analysis now under way and will integrate conclusions from the survey with findings from other parts of the investigation. The office will report the final conclusions and recommendations in future articles in the LC *Information Bulletin*. In the meantime, anyone wishing to see the survey questionnaires or secure any other additional information about the survey should visit the Planning Office, room LM 607.

Naumburg Award Winner To Perform November 5

The second of three concerts this season by Naumburg Award winners will take place in the Coolidge Auditorium on Saturday afternoon, November 6. Award-winning cellist Colin Carr will play Beethoven's Sonata in G minor, Op. 5, No. 2; Benjamin Britten's Suite No. 3 for solo cello, Op. 87; and the Sonata in A major of César Franck. Pianist Francis Grier will join Mr. Carr in the performance of the Beethoven and the Franck sonatas.

Colin Carr, at age 24, has received the highest awards for cello performance in the United States: the first prize in the 1981 Naumburg competition and the 1982 Gregor Piatigorsky Memorial Award. He was also a winner in the 1979 Young Concert Artists International Auditions. A native of England, Mr. Carr made his Royal Festival Hall debut with the English Chamber Orchestra in 1980. In 1981, he performed the Elgar Concerto with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, and this year his schedule includes the Walton Concerto at Festival Hall with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Yehudi Menuhin. The Naumburg Award includes performances at Lincoln Center and with the Chicago Symphony at Ravinia.

Pianist Francis Grier studied organ and piano at King's College, Cambridge. In 1977, he became the assistant organist at Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford, and he has been the principal organist and music tutor there since 1981. Mr. Grier has appeared in major concert halls in London as organist, harpsichordist, and pianist.

The concert by Colin Carr and Francis Grier, sponsored by the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, will begin at 5:30 p.m. The program will be taped for delayed broadcast over radio station WETA–FM in June 1983. A limited number of tickets for the concert will be available, free of charge, from the Music Division office (287–5502) on Monday, November 1.

Soprano Faith Esham will present the final Naumburg concert in the Library's 1982–83 season on Saturday afternoon, January 8.

Margaret Mead Papers Opened to Research

The Manuscript Division's collection of the papers of anthropologist and ethnologist Margaret Mead (1901–78) is now open for research purposes. A description of this collection appeared in the LC *Information Bulletin* for May 18, 1979 (pp. 177–8).

The extensive collection of over half a million items has been organized for reader use and may be consulted in the Manuscript Reading Room (LM 101). Access to part of the collection is restricted. Information on restrictions may be obtained by writing to the Chief of the Manuscript Division in care of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. A register will be available to facilitate use of the Mead Papers.

STAFF NEWS

Ernest Kent Montgomery Dies
Former Copyright Office Employee

Ernest Kent Montgomery, who retired from the Library in 1962, died on Thursday, August 19, in Jackson, Tenn., following a long illness. He was 87 years old. Since his retirement, Mr. Montgomery had made his home with his sister in Henderson, Tenn.

Mr. Montgomery, a native of Sardis, Tenn., and a veteran of World War I, received a bachelor's degree from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1916 and a master of arts degree from Columbia University, where he also pursued additional graduate work. He taught English at Auburn University and at State Island Boys' College in New York before joining the staff of the Library's Copyright Office in April 1945 as a recorder. He was subsequently promoted to master-index clerk, the position from which he retired in November 1962.

Mr. Montgomery is survived by his sister, Edna Conyers of the home in Henderson, and three nieces, Marjorie VanDyke of Paris, Tenn., Ann Casteel of Atlanta, Ga., and Carol Bowling of Columbia, Mo. Funeral services were held in Henderson on Friday, August 20, with interment in Henderson City Cemetery.

Donald K. Sebera Appointed Senior Research Scientist

Donald K. Sebera, professor of conservation science at the University of Delaware, has been appointed chemist (senior research scientist) in the Library's Preservation Research and Testing Office, effective September 13.

A native of Chicago, Ill., Dr. Sebera earned his bachelor's and doctoral degrees at the University of Chicago in chemistry and conducted postdoctoral studies at the National Science Foundation's Quantum Chemistry Institute, University of Florida, and at the Canadian National Conservation Research Laboratory, Ottawa. He was on the faculty of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and later professor of conservation science at Cooperstown Graduate Programs, Cooperstown, N.Y. He also served as assistant director, Conservation Research Services, Canadian Conservation Institute, Ottawa, and held teaching and various administrative positions at Winterthur/University of Delaware Art Conservation Program.

Dr. Sebera, a veteran of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps, is a member of the Society of Sigma Xi, the American Chemical Society, National Conservation Advisory Council, the International Institute of Conservation, and the American Institute of Conservation, serving as its president during 1976–78. An accomplished lecturer and a published author of several articles in the professional literature, his book entitled *Electronic Structure and Chemical Bonding* (Blaidsdell Press, 1965) was translated into several languages and was adopted in 1969 as a core curriculum text by the Canadian University Chemistry Curriculum Committee.

In his position as a senior research scientist, Dr. Sebera conducts research, acts as scientific liaison between the Preservation Research and Testing Office and the Restoration Office, and assists in establishing joint research projects between these offices.

Next Career Development Seminar Will Discuss the Job Interview

The Staff Training and Development Office will sponsor a Career Development Seminar at noon on Wednesday, November 3, in room 654 of the Madison Building. The seminar, entitled "How to Survive Your Job Interview," will be conducted by Susan Aramayo, chief of the Copyright Office Cataloging Division, and Michael H. Shelley, chief of the MARC Editorial Division. Topics to be discussed will be preparation, the interview, and follow-through.

Credit Union Loans Exceed $50 Million

After 47 years of business, the Library of Congress Federal Credit Union reached a milestone of service when the aggregate dollar amount of loans made to its members since it was organized exceeded $50 million. The loan which hit the $50 million mark was made on September 28 to Frances Forman of the Shared Cataloging Division. It was the 52,666th loan made to date by the Credit Union. In celebration of the event, Mrs. Forman was presented a $50 check by Credit Union president Peter J. Watters.

The Library of Congress Federal Credit Union received its charter on April 4, 1935, from the Farm Credit Administration. It became the 266th federally chartered credit union after President Roosevelt

Credit Union president Peter Watters (second from right) presents Frances Forman a check for $50 as Patricia S. Hines (far left), the chair of the Credit Union's Credit Committee, and James Mitchell, Credit Union manager, look on.

signed the act to establish a Federal Credit Union System on June 26, 1934.

Twelve Library employees purchased $5 shares in the new organization, and, at the end of 1935, the assets of the Credit Union totaled $1,405 and its membership numbered 160. During its first accounting year, the Credit Union earned $81.68 and had expenses of $73.52. Records do not indicate if any of its $8.16 profit was distributed to members.

Shortly after its opening the Credit Union made its first loan. The amount borrowed was $35. By the end of 1935, 94 additional loans were made to members.

Currently the Credit Union has more than $5.3 million loaned to more than 1,800 members. Its assets now exceed $7.4 million, and its shareholders number 4,882. More than $400,000 of earnings are annually distributed to members.

Staff Activities

William E. Carter, chief of the Hispanic Division, was granted the honorary doctorate of laws degree from his undergraduate alma mater, Muskingum College, on August 31. Dr. Carter graduated from Muskingum in 1949 with a major in English and minors in Music, Spanish, and Greek. In introducing Dr. Carter, Russell V. Brown, who chairs the college's Department of Spanish, characterized his career as a model of what the college seeks to instill in and evoke from her graduates and stated that his studies of family structure, religion, agrarian problems, and the use of psychotropic substances have contributed significantly to the demystification of Latin America. He concluded that, in his present capacity as chief of the Hispanic Division of the nation's foremost library, he is endeavoring with vision, stamina, and resourcefulness to ensure that the record of intellectual, social, and artistic achievement in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking world is preserved and disseminated to present and succeeding generations.

The granting of the honorary degree was the second major honor to be conferred on Dr. Carter since he came to the Library of Congress in 1979. In recognition of his years of anthropology research in Bolivia, he was granted the Condor de los Andes—the highest award conferred by the Government of Bolivia on non-Bolivians—in mid-1979.

An article on art patronage and style by **Carol Pulin** of the Prints and Photographs Division has been published in *Arte Lombarda.* "The Palaces of an Early Renaissance Humanist, Cardinal Branda Castiglione" (*A.L.,* n.s.61, 1982, pp. 23–32) discusses architectural and sculptural styles and the religious and political iconology. Miss Pulin's research uncovered a close relationship between northern Italian and Franco-Flemish styles. Her paper was first presented at the conference "Umanesimo Problemi Aperti" in Milan in 1980.

Ivan Sipkov, chief of the European Law Division, spent the month of September in Europe on an acquisitions trip and visited several of the smaller countries, including Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, and San Marino. Along with

October Is CFC Month

acquiring valuable legal materials through both gift and purchase, Dr. Sipkov was able to set up lines of communication between these countries and the Library so that future acquisitions will be facilitated.

John A. Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division, presented an illustrated lecture on "Early Nineteenth-Century Charts of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River" at a meeting of the Washington Map Society on September 21.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Dwight Beeson, systems analyst, GS–13, ASO, 20392; Jocelyn Clark, clerk typist, GS–4, E&G, 20458; Mary Cook, senior research assistant, GS–9, CRS S, 20408; Michael O'Grady, analyst in social legislation, GS–11, CRS EPW, 20219; Moses Pinkston, research analyst, GS–7, FRD, 10558; Andrea Solomon, processing and reference assistant, GS–5, Afr/ME, 20491; Michael Turner, analyst in life sciences, GS–12, CRS SPR, 20326.

Temporary Appointment: Grant Mutersbaugh, library aid, GS–3, CMP, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Marcella Green, editorial assistant, GS–5, CRS E, NP; Lawrence Potter, foreign affairs analyst, GS–7, CRS–F, 20521; Michele Coleman, senior clerk-typist, GS–4, Cop Inf & Ref, 20559; Mary Smith, supervisor, Mail Unit, GT–5, Photodup, 20479.

Temporary Promotion: Elaine Thompson, to assistant unit supervisor, GS–10, Subj Cat, 20394.

Resignations: Lois Athey, FRD; Edward Davis III, CRS S; Leonard Dunning, Photodup; Mark Green, Afr/ME; Marian Johnson, MARC Ed; Jane O'Callaghan, CRS L; Claude Rizzo, Bldgs.

Some November Events

Tuesday, November 2

The WRA Choral Society will present a show tune concert under the direction of John Watson. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 12 noon. No tickets are required.

Wednesday, November 3

Shavian scholar Dan H. Laurence will lecture on George Bernard Shaw in the annual Engelhard Lecture on the Book. In the Assembly Room, Madison Building, at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Friday, November 5

The Fresk Quartet from Stockholm, Sweden, will perform a concert as part of the Library's observance of Scandinavia Today. A limited number of tickets will be distributed free to staff members through the WRA Office (LJ G100) beginning the preceding Friday. Tickets are also distributed through the Washington Performing Arts Society box office, 1330 G St. N.W., beginning at 8:30 a.m. on the Monday before the concert.

Saturday, November 6

Naumburg Award-winning cellist Colin Carr will perform a concert, accompanied by pianist Francis Grier. A limited number of tickets will be available, free of charge, by calling the Music Division on ext. 75502 on Monday, November 1.

Monday, November 8

Poets Alfred Corn and Carl Dennis will read from their work. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Monday, November 15

Swedish author Astrid Lindgren, the creator of

Pippi Longstocking, will present the annual National Children's Book Week lecture. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m. No tickets are required.

Friday, November 19

The American Folklife Center will present a 75-minute film entitled *High School,* by Frederick Wiseman, a *cinema verite* documentary about a public high school in Philadelphia, Pa. In the Assembly Room, Madison Building, at 12 noon and repeated at 4:30 p.m. No tickets are required.

APPENDIX

Report on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10–15, 1982

Association of College and Research Libraries

RBMS Preconference

More than 240 rare book and manuscript librarians, curators, collectors, dealers, and others interested in special collections, fine printing, graphic arts, history of the book, and so forth, registered to attend the 23rd preconference of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL, held on July 6–9 in Philadelphia. The focus of the program, entitled "Growth in the Face of Adversity: The Business of Special Collections in the 1980s," was on the practical work that librarians perform in a variety of institutional settings and on the ways that staff can not only cope in today's straitened circumstances but also achieve a definite measure of continued growth.

The preconference was preceded on Tuesday afternoon, July 6, by two of six scheduled seminar periods on a variety of topics of practical interest. First introduced by the Continuing Education Subcommittee of RBMS as simple workshops at the section's 17th preconference in 1977, these seminars have continued to develop in content and and interest over the past years to a point where major attendance is commonplace and the seminar form has come to supplant the original informal workshop format. "Sampling Collections for Conservation Needs" and "Marking Special Collections Material for Security" were the topics covered respectively in the first of the two periods by Carolyn Harris, Pat Gladis, and David Ziedberg and by Katharine Kyles Leab, Terry Belanger, and Ellen Dunlap. The second period repeated "Marking Special Collections" and introduced a third subject of practical concern, "Formats for Automated Manuscript Cataloging," conducted by David Bearman, Smithsonian Institution Archives. Tuesday's events concluded with an evening registration period and a concurrent reception provided by the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America.

The recent decision in Detroit to close one of the nation's most important public library rare book facilities was alluded to by both the section chair, Alexandra Mason, University of Kansas, and the program chair, Daniel Traister, University of Pennsylvania, in their remarks during the formal opening of the preconference on Wednesday morning, July 7, as indicative of the current harsh economic conditions that have made the theme of the preconference ("Growth in the Face of Adversity") even more relevant than when first planned. There is a need now more than ever, according to keynote speaker David H. Stam, Andrew W. Mellon director of the Research Libraries, New York Public Library, to promote and to clarify the purposes served by rare book and manuscript operations and to integrate these more fully into the mission of the parent organization. In this effort, an administrator might particularly wish to see rare book curators consider even more deeply than before such traditional areas as the role of exchange, the importance of local collecting, the definition and refining of donation policies, the areas where rare book operations may contribute to the general budget or resources of the institution, the parameters of technical service requirements, the extent of basic conservation needs, the promotion of collaboration, and the wider exposition of research potential connected with special collections.

The introductory witticisms of the next speaker, Samuel A. Streit, assistant university librarian for special collections, the John Hay Library, Brown University, were well designed to modify the spell cast by the previous sobering announcements and reflexions. The speaker's topic, however, "Deaccessioning," associated as it is today with other library conditions such as reduced hours, closed branches, imposition of user fees, and so on, was in itself a further reminder of the difficulties surrounding many contemporary rare book and manuscript operations. Yet this area, unlike many of the other coping responses, does have a potential for contributing to growth or intensification of collection strengths. Crucial in this process is an awareness of all the elements involved, from careful consultation with concerned institutional officers, users, and supporters down to a thoroughly professional knowledge of the collections, the marketplace, and best ultimate resource allocation.

The afternoon was devoted to two further seminar periods in which four topics were explored by various panelists and seminar leaders: "Sampling Collections for Conservation Needs," repeated from the day before; "Deaccessioning: Sic et Non" with Samuel A. Streit and Desmond Neill, repeated twice that afternoon; "Conservation; What You Can Do for Yourself" with Glen Ruzicka, also repeated twice; and "Teaching the History Books and Printing" with

Nora J. Quinlan, Ruth Mortimer, Howell Heaney, Robert Rosenthal. An early evening reception at Special Collections, Van Pelt Library, the University of Pennsylvania, concluded the formal part of the day's program.

The remaining formal presentations on Thursday, July 8, and on Friday morning, July 9, were concerned with the specific experiences of a carefully selected range of institutions. The elements which closely linked the presentations reflected, in fact, the ones mentioned as specially needed today in the preconference's first paper, that is, an ever greater questioning of the role of rare book collections in themselves and of the part they play in the parent institution's mission or charter, as well as reinforcing the determination that the aims of these roles are met as widely and clearly as possible.

The wealth of classical texts, of early and fine printing, and of notable ornithological books donated to Kalamazoo College from Albert May Todd's collections and those of his descendents posed in particular the question of the role of a rare book operation in a private undergraduate college serving a student population of fewer than 1,500. The defining and shaping of these books, together with earlier acquired materials, into an active resource, complementing the college's strong humanities program, was the well-met challenge described in Thursday morning's first presentation by Eleanor Pinkham, director of the Upjohn Libary, Kalamazoo College. Mary Leahy, rare books librarian, Canaday Library, Bryn Mawr, then drew a detailed picture of how the operation of an older, well-established rare book collection came over the years to form an integral part of student life at the college—to a point that continued alumnae interest is one of several major sources of its development and growth. Conferees next heard Ann Gwyn, special collections librarian at the Milton S. Eisenhower Library, The Johns Hopkins University, recount the university's earlier bringing together from highly decentralized collections a great variety of rare materials and the close coordination of these with the resources located separately at Evergreen House, Baltimore. The fact, much in the news at the time of the conference, that the university had acquired the Peabody Institute Library and now had three separately located collections gave the audience an example of the difficulties of role fulfillment that can go beyond mere financial worries. The final paper of Thursday was given by Lynda Claassen of the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, who, from 1974 through 1979, was engaged at Mills College under the terms of a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to revitalize a special collections operation by increasing its usefulness in an undergraduate curriculum. No aspect of program, collection, exhibition development, or faculty/student participation, and so forth, was overlooked, the extent and success of which are reflected only partially in the fact that more than 150 special events were offered during the subject period, that a special collections readership climbed steadily from 41 in the first year of the project to 450 in its final year, and that the period ended with the promise of a new two-year program in the book arts to be introduced into the student curriculum. Formal events then concluded with a panel discussion with the day's four speakers and with a reception at The Library Company of Philadelphia, sponsored by the Antiquarian Booksellers of the Delaware Valley.

The aspect of growth in the title of this year's preconference was given a positive presentation and exemplification by the first speaker on Friday morning, David Farmer, director of the Rare Books and Special Collections, McFarlin Library, University of Tulsa. The vigorous growth of the rare books and manuscript collections at Tulsa since the late 1960s, embracing modern literature (for example, the libraries of Cyril Connelly and of Edmund Wilson), Americana (the 10,000 volume Indian collection of John W. Shleppey), publishing history (Martin Secker's library), and so on, forms a chapter of collection development well integrated into the university's functioning in the context of its faculty, administration, and student programs, of promotion through exhibits, guest lectures, and friends/bibliophiles groups, and, most of all, with an overall approach that attempts to be proactive rather than reactive. The last aspect was also the particular theme of the concluding formal speaker, Edwin Wolf 2nd, librarian, The Library Company of Philadelphia, the title of those paper was "Creating an Image." A chief element of the pro-active in The Library Company history over the past 30 years was the promotion of the collections through all means possible (newsletters, annual reports, reportings to bibliographies and union lists, publications celebrating anniversaries, coordination of exhibitions with social, civic events, integration with media events, and so on), matching each with an all- pervasive sense of excitement engendered by the wealth of the collections and their immense value to scholarship (under the latter's "big tent").

The conference closed during Friday's luncheon but participants could continue to partake of a number of events remaining throughout the day: open house at the Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts; open house at the American Philosophical Society; seminar periods in "Teaching the History of Books and Printing," repeated from

the day before; "Exhibitions for Special Collections," by Marie E. Korey and Irene Moran, repeated twice that afternoon; "Grant Application Procedures," by Margaret Child and Marcella Grendler, also repeated twice; "Formats for Automated Manuscript Cataloging" by Lofton Abrams; and a reception at The Rosenbach Museum and Library, hosted by its Trustees and Advisory Council.

Next year's conference will be the section's first postconference in its nearly 25-year history. The theme as announced by the program chair, Thomas Wright, librarian, William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, will be "Enemies of Books Revisited," and will explore librarians' complex relations to various groups of people, both clients and associates, and the ways usages of special collection materials have expanded and grown more sophisticated since Randolph Adams first used the title in his 1937 *Library Quarterly* article. The postconference will be held June 29 through July 2 on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Two positions were filled on the RBMS Executive Committee as a result of the spring elections. Stephen Ferguson, curator of rare books, Princeton University Library, will serve as vice chair/chair-elect, and Peter Van Wingen, head of the Reference Section, Rare Books and Special Collections, Library of Congress, will be one of the board's three members-at-large. [*Thomas D. Burney*]

ACRL Art Section

The Philadelphia Museum of Art was the site of this section's combined luncheon and business meeting on Tuesday, July 13. Chair John C. Larsen, Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, recounted the problem of the section's decreasing membership. This decline is generally attributable to two factors—the increasing growth of ARLIS/NA (Art Libraries Society of North America) and the reluctance of many potential members to pay the $25 ACRL division dues. Art Section membership on paper is more than 100. This figure, however, is derived from division members who merely check the appropriate box on the membership form. The actual number of active participants in section activities is considerably fewer.

Mr. Larsen reviewed developments following the submission of a petition last year to ALA's Committee on Organization (COO) which sought to change the Art Section into a round table. (Because a round table is independent from any ALA division, membership dues would be significantly less; also, this round table status would appeal to those persons interested in art who may not work in academic or research libraries, such as public librarians.) Section secretary GraceAnne DeCandido read the minutes from the January 24 Midwinter Meeting, which detailed COO's response to the petition. COO chair Arthur Curley had requested that Mr. Larsen ask all other ALA divisions if they wished to house the Art Section. Furthermore, because several other sections within ALA have requested conversion to round table status, COO announced that it wished to study this round table phenomenon—a process that will take approximately two years. Mr. Larsen, summarizing that the section's petition is therefore in a "hold" status, surmised that ALA is actually "scared to death" that several of its divisions will lose sections (and dues) because of the appeal of round tables to a broader spectrum of the membership.

Responding to a request for new business, next year's chair, Shirley Solvick of the Detroit Public Library, announced the tentative schedule for the section at the 1983 Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference and asked for suggestions for program topics or tours.

Following the luncheon/business meeting, section members enjoyed a tour of the museum's outstanding John G. Johnson Collection of Flemish and Italian Renaissance paintings. Guided by Elizabeth Anderson of the Education Department, the group viewed many renowned treasures, including Rogier Van Der Weyden's beautifully moving diptych, "Christ on the Cross and the Virgin and St. John" and Jan Van Eyck's "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata," a tiny, exquisitely detailed work once called "the most expensive painting per square inch." Also briefly viewed was an outstanding special exhibition of the works of eminent Philadelphia artist Thomas Eakins.

Barbara Sevy, head librarian at the museum, then conducted a library tour for interested members. The 110,000-volume collection is open to the public three times a week. As a member of the Research Libraries Group, this library receives and contributes cataloging information to the online network known as RLIN. Ms. Sevy enthusiastically described RLIN's new special data base for art auction catalogs, SCIPIO (Sales Catalog Index Project Input Online). This cooperative catalog management project will eventually offer an extremely comprehensive access to these invaluable, yet difficult to control, forms of research material.

After the library visit, a small group of participants viewed the museum's archives. Louise Rossmassler described the arrangement of the different types of records—administrative materials and correspondence, photographs, and architectural drawings—and outlined the processing involved to preserve the history of one of the world's greatest museums.

[*Carol Elaine Smalls*]

Joint Program on "Theft in Libraries"

This July 12 program was cosponsored by the College and University Libraries Sections of ACRL, the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL, and the Resources and Technical Services Division. Susan Vaughn of the College Libraries Section opened the session by saying that the raiding of rare and nonrare materials from the nation's libraries is not an isolated occurrence, but is a crime that continues to threaten the accessibility of collections throughout the country. At Princeton University, for example, a special committee charged with investigating library acquisitions filed its report as the special Committee on Library Acquisition and Losses. "We thought the major problem was acquisitions and it is serious, but more serious, I'm afraid, is the theft problem," said one history professor. The Research Libraries Group reported that more than six percent of the specialized materials requested through interlibrary loan were found to be missing. Those missing were presumed lost. Losses through multilation were estimated to be as high as $250 million a year by the American Library Association.

Not only is there financial loss, but there is evidence to show that the library will suffer a loss of esteem because of the theft problem. Further, measures to combat theft could have a counterproductive effect on the character of the university.

Bill Moffett of Oberlin College asked if the problem of book theft is important. "Certainly, it is not, in my opinion, the chief challenge that we face as librarians. It has to come somewhere after meeting the ravages of inflation on our acquisitions budget and the ravages of time and use and neglect for our brittle pages or the cost of introducing the tools of technology. But the theft problem is important." There are costs to the libraries: hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of materials that cannot be replaced, the denial of information, the loss of a central library function. In addition, there is a psychological cost to patrons and staff. While this problem is important enough to talk about, the speaker wondered if the problem was one about which it is important to do something.

Mr. Moffett divided book theft into two categories: theft for personal reasons (students who steal because of selfishness, professors who are not considerate of the needs of other researchers, book readers who want to build their personal collections) and theft for profit (thieves who take books in a systematic manner for sale—limited editions, old books with plates, or any other library material that can be sold). Theft for personal reasons constitutes the greatest threat to libraries, while theft for profit is easier to spot.

If libraries are willing, there are steps that can be taken to combat theft for profit. If theft for profit is as significant in five years as it is now, it will be because libraries and librarians did not do their job, the speaker argued.

In some cases, theft for profit can be extensive. One book thief had reportedly taken thousands of dollars worth of books, some of which were recovered when the alleged thief was caught after having lowered several bundles of books from a library window. According to Mr. Moffett, the suspect had stolen books methodically in Texas, Louisiana, the midwestern states, and Maryland.

Libraries have been slow to respond to the problems of theft for profit and theft for personal use because librarians do not appreciate the magnitude of the losses, according to Mr. Moffett. Even as a wave of thefts began to increase, large university libraries began to eliminate routine inventories as an economy measure. Yet the need to know what and how much is missing is readily evident. Library staff and patrons must be educated to the extent of theft and must learn the methods used by those who steal. Mr. Moffett recommended six steps toward reducing theft.

First, academic libraries need to take the problem of theft more seriously. Antiquarian book dealers have long complained that librarians have failed to protect their collections and have been extremely reluctant to admit to theft, to publicize losses, and to prosecute criminals. It was the speaker's contention that there is a persistent concern about the effects of unfavorable publicity: prospective donors will be frightened and the librarians will be perceived as incompetent. Failure to prosecute an offender and failure to publicize losses from theft can make the academic library seem an accessory to the crime, Mr. Moffett said.

Second, librarians must cooperate with the antiquarian book trade in order to reduce theft for profit. Antiquarian book stores have provided a ready outlet for books stolen from college and university libraries. Further, in the absence of established protocols with which to communicate about book theft, librarians and antiquarian book dealers have assumed an adversary relationship. But the communication between libraries and book dealers for the recovery of stolen materials is improving. "Rare Books and Manuscript Thefts: A Security System for Librarians, Book Sellers and Collectors," published by the Antiquarian Booksellers Association, provides an approach to solving the problem faced by dealers and librarians, and it describes the cooperative system for the exchange of information on stolen materials—Bookline Alert-Missing Books and Manuscripts (BAM–BAM). This system, however, is not com-

prehensive and further cooperation between libraries and dealer groups is needed.

Third, there is a requirement for a universal and reliable system to show library ownership of books. Law enforcement officials have not been provided a system of registering the marks used by academic and research libraries. External markings are easily removed, and even the evidence that a property stamp has been removed may be difficult to detect. Mr. Moffett reported that there is no adequate provision for showing that a library book has been deaccessioned. Some libraries, he said, "still rely on canceling ownership marks in their deaccessioned books by applying a small rubber stamp which says 'withdrawn,' a stamp the poorest thief can purchase at any office supplier and apply to any book he gets his hands on."

Fourth, academic libraries need to press for and invoke statutory laws which offer protection in confronting thieves. Such laws should include protection of all types of book depositories, public libraries, state libraries, museums, regional libraries, repositories of public records, any library collection in the custody of any educational, historical, or patriotic institutions. The protection, he said, should be of the type available to storekeepers who confront shoplifters. Mutilation of books is as serious a crime as theft, Mr. Moffett stated. Concealing a book within the library or hiding the book with the intention of stealing it should be made a crime.

Fifth, university libraries need to establish a better relationship with law enforcement agencies. Librarians have been frustrated in dealing with police agencies. "It is true," the speaker stated, "that some police departments have resisted the idea that some old stolen book could be worth as much as some old stolen car, and it is certainly true that book theft laid alongside the cocaine traffic, industrial fraud, or congressional misconduct hardly seems worth the attention of the FBI." Nonetheless, librarians need to show themselves to be knowledgeable of police procedures and priorities, and college and university libraries need to be more timely in reporting crime, Mr. Moffett stated. Campus security officials, however, have become progressively sophisticated in solving thefts.

Sixth, there needs to be a professional organization with the vested responsibility for combating theft and recovering stolen property.

Again, Mr. Moffett asked if book theft is important. He concluded by stating that, "If we are serious, there are steps we can take. Adopting them, however, requires that librarians take up again, with new vigor, their ancient but of late unfashionable role, that of preservers and keepers."

Richard Boss of Information Systems Consultants of Bethesda, Md., began by saying that there is a genuine concern for security, as evidenced by the sale of over 5,000 electronic security systems nationally. This concern may be superficial in that librarians have sought to protect their collections by placing electronically detectable tape in books, presumably to catch those who would conceal books at public exits. "There are so many other ways out of a library: employee exits, loading docks, windows, utility tunnels. There are so many architectural considerations that are neglected when you install an electronic security system at the principal exits of a building." The electronic security system may become a target for pranksters. Indeed, book theft perpetrated by the library staff may be the result of staff dissatisfaction with library policies. Mr. Boss distributed a checklist of areas of vulnerability in libraries. He examined the structure of buildings as well as the attitudes that can make the library a target of patrons and staff who wish to harm the library. Mr. Boss cautioned, though, that checklists are not the best approach to combating theft. Even the library buildings where security is good, mutilation of books can produce losses.

The speaker urged that libraries establish closing procedures in order to make certain that patrons and staff are not left in the library after the library closes. Employees who quit their jobs must return borrowed books as a matter of course.

Better than the checklist approach, Mr. Boss suggested, the scenario approach in which the planners of library security meet with staff and regular users of the library in order to play out ways in which thieves might take library books. "Given this particular community, given this particular library, what scenarios can we develop as to how one would go about removing materials? One plays out a series of scenarios in terms of, 'If I were trying to steal something from this library, I would use the utility tunnel in the basement that goes to the next building. Then I could just go into the basement hall' or 'If I were trying to I could wait until the class change occurs, when the guards are so swamped that they wave through anyone whose face is familiar.' " He continued, "Having drawn up a series of the scenarios, now look at . . . 'If this scenario were to occur, how much damage would there be? What is the probability that this scenario might take place? What would be the cost of preventing the scenario?' " Libraries can balance the probability, cost due to loss, and cost of prevention in order to plan for security.

Mr. Boss pointed out three different classes of criminals: professional thieves who are systematic in their approach, the individual who steals because he is poor and who may sell the items, and a new group

of recreational thieves who can afford to buy goods. This last group differs from the first two in that theft by poor and professional thieves can be predicted by demographic models. Recreational thieves are not predictable, he said, because they steal out of boredom or a resentment toward the organization. This group is so diverse as to make modeling impossible.

With an electronic security system, Mr. Boss recommended, a library should use a strategic approach to tagging library materials. "It's common to put a single 'tattle tape' in the spine of a book. You can, on a random basis, put some of the narrow strips in a few pages and have a second strip in every 10th book, every seventh book, or books above a certain value, so that when a person identifies the one tag, the person is not alerted that a second tag exists as well." This approach should be weighed against potential loss.

Daniel Traister of University of Pennsylvania was the last speaker. He spoke of the problem of rare or very valuable materials that are housed in open stack collections but that belong in a special collection or rare book room. These gems in the general collections have not been noticed by librarians. "In short," he said, "our stacks are too frequently treasure stores better known to the thieves who rip them off than to us." The Rare Books and Manuscript Section of ACRL has adopted a proposal by Thomas D. Burney of the Library of Congress to develop guidelines or standards for identifying special collection candidates in a library's general collections. The importance of these standards is underscored by the thefts of valuable materials from libraries and other institutions by professional thieves. Such theft may, indeed, be common. Mr. Traister quoted the wife of a man accused of taking hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of books from libraries throughout the country, "It's not like [he] hurt anyone or did anything violent. What's so wrong about going into a library and taking books off the shelves? People take books from libraries all the time." [*Maurice Sanders*]

Correction: In the report on the July 9 meeting of the GODORT Steering Committee that appeared in the September 10 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* (pp. 285–6), the name of the person representing the National Technical Information Service was incorrectly given. The NTIS representative was Kenyon Rosenberg. The editor regrets the error.

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